Foreword

In his 1983 anthology ETHNIC GENEALOGY, the late Alex Haley wrote, "A nation's history is only the collective history of all its peoples." Though we each are but a single link in the chain of generations, it is that chain from which we derive all the uniqueness of our individualities. History transcends the passage of events, for so much depends on the temperaments and inclinations of the people involved in the event--real people who lived life one day at a time, as we do, with seldom any thought about the impact they were making on future generations. We are composites of those who preceded us. To know and to understand them is to know and to understand ourselves.

A genealogical trip into the past can be magical. Names written in now-faded ink in an old Bible transform into real people with whom we feel an emotional attachment and sense of kinship. A marriage license becomes more than a document: it is part of a love story that touches the romantic cord within each of us. As we stand beside the graves of ancestors who died even two hundred years ago, our hearts constrict with a sense of overwhelming loss. The group sheet tells us that these clustered graves mark the final resting places of three children and a mother who died within the same month, and we know here was a family, our family, who faced the horror of some contagion and then, sadly, the agony of the death of loved ones. We wonder what the children would have become had their lives not ended so prematurely. These are no longer faceless names and nameless faces. These are family. These are people whose blood we share.

And the bloodline has existed throughout the history of mankind.

The challenge, of course, is to trace that bloodline as far back as possible. The Cleveland family can designate, with a respectable amount of certainty, a fairly unbroken line back to the Anglo-Saxon time of 1066: a little over 900 years, 36 generations, and 67,991,956,736 ancestors!

With so many ancestors to document, there will surely be omissions and errors in any genealogical attempt to chronicle their histories. Our efforts with this project have been exhaustive in time, energy, and finances. Still, we are painfully aware that it is not factually perfect. Some information is beyond the realm of documentation, and we must rely on memory, family gossip, or educated genealogical guesses. As one genealogist told me, sometimes a preponderance of hearsay must substitute when there is no documentation to be found.

Our only guarantee is that the information contained within this encyclopedia is as close to perfect as our years of blood, sweat, tears, and love can make it. Though our research has found an literary incarnation in this encyclopedia, we know our work is not complete so long as there are gaps in group sheets, undocumented data, and conflicting information.

Where we have received contradictory material, we have chosen one of two strategies: we have used the better-documented or most frequently cited data, or we have presented both bits of information.

We are deeply indebted to so many people that mentioning them and their contributions to our project is impossible without

adding an extra volume (and extra cost!) to this encyclopedia. Cleveland descendants throughout the United States, Canada, England, and Australia have been generous above and beyond the call of family and genealogical duty with information, research assistance, encouragement, and even money or postage stamps. In some cases, we received material from genealogists who were not Cleveland descendants but who had heard about our project and wished to help fellow researchers.

We have tried to give credit where credit is due for information appearing in the articles before and interspersed within the group-sheet portion of this encyclopedia. Any oversights are unintentional, and we apologize profusely if we neglect to cite any one person as a source. We received a lot of helpful photocopied material that had been extracted from larger sources which were not identified. Only sometimes were we able to determine the original source. Frequently this material had been passed along through a steady line of researchers who had added, in their own handwriting, equally helpful marginal notes. However, identities of all these worthy contributors were not always given.

We decided that citing sources for all group-sheet information would be more distracting than helpful, In many cases, we had several people submitting the same material. Listed below is an acknowledgement of those who shared information with us. Their contributions can be determined by the locations of their names in the group-sheet section.

Add A here

June Rayfield Welch, Jane Anders, Marvin D. Coffey, Barry

Add A:

Acknowledgement should be given to two pre-existing literary sources. Anyone who researches the Cleveland family history will frequently encounter the names of three gentleman: Lyman C. Draper, Edmund Janes Cleveland, and Horace Gillette Cleveland. In the mid-to-late 1800's, Draper corresponded with hundreds of people in preparation for his book KING'S MOUNTAIN AND ITS HEROES. A meticulous researcher, he contacted virtually everyone who knew the Clevelands or anything about them. His manuscript collection consists of original letters which he received from family members, neighbors, friends, and acquaintances--mostly those associated in some way with Colonel Benjamin Cleveland. Though many of the letters are somewhat vague or contain erroneous data, the papers and Draper's book are valuable resource tools. The manuscript is on microfilm in the University of Georgia library, and probably in other libraries with genealogical collections. The second resource no Cleveland researcher can be without is the three-volume THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLEVELAND AND CLEAVELAND FAMILIES by Edmund Janes Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland, c1899. Volume III deals with the Southern line of Clevelands. The compilers of this genealogy were Northern-liners, a circumstance which may or may not have contributed to the errors, omissions, and oversights in the Southern-line material. Nevertheless, their work is extremely helpful. In fact, much of their data provided the informational foundation on which we built the group-sheet portion of this encyclopedia. The 1899 genealogy may be obtained through interlibrary loan, and Higginson has recently offered reprints of it for sale.

Others of more recent vintage have also contributed to this project in a myriad of ways.

Cleveland, L. Jeanne Cleveland, J. Marie Cleveland, Monte R. Cleveland, Robert Mathis Cleveland, Wilma Cleveland, Zaleta Cleveland Slaven, Linda Cleveland Traue, Clara Cleveland Driver, L. Ray and Lucy Cleveland, Reo and Marie Cleveland, Stella McFerron, Claudetta Hall, Velta Hamilton, Tressie McKinzie, Mims Mattair, Alice Studivan, R. Chris Cleaveland, Charlene Shields, Eva Snelson, C.W. Cleveland, George L. Cleveland, Karen Cleveland Crenshaw, Raymond Cleveland, Grace Green, Thomas L. Hair, Bessie Hookstra, Artie Walker, the Marion County (IL) Genealogical Society, the Savannah River Valley (GA) Genealogical Society and Shirley Kaufhold, the Mendocino County (CA) Historical Society, the White County (IL) Genealogical Society, the Society of Genealogists (London, England), the Bryan-Bennett Library (Salem, IL), the McDonald County Library (Pineville, MO), the Greenville County Library (Greenville, SC)--all have our most heartfelt gratitude for their help in all phases of our research process.

We also wish to thank the many genealogical and historical societies, libraries, and government agencies in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia for their assistance.

And to the literally hundreds of "cousins" who shared family stats and data with us--our love, blessings, and thanks to y'all: James and Twalla Almond, June Aviani, Harvey Anglin, Eve Andersen, Susan Amick, Connie Anderson, Mrs. Thomas Alexander,

Mrs. Claude Neal Alexander, Joe and Lois Baker, Dorothy J. Barnum, Nancy H. Baxter, Buddy and Betsy Beam, Gary Donald Beam, Gerald Beam, Pam Beam, Sandra Beliel, Sherry Betehe, Marlys Bias, Mary Drummond Brandhorst, Barbara Breaux, Cyril Bristow, Mary Britton, Janet Sue Britton, Ruby Britton, Arthur B. Broaddus, Diane Brummett, Ola Mae and Bob Burns, Jack T. Burnette, Ruby Buck, L. Malcolm Basham, James A. Black Jr., William Ingram Black, James A. Black III, Betsy Brady, Willard R. Berry, Bess Keese Bowan, Virginia Marilyn Barker, Lucille Baltzell,

Mrs. Robert J. Call, The Honorable Carroll Ashmore Campbell, Johnny E. Carlson, Colleen M. Clenard, Richard C. Cleaveland, Aaron Cleveland, Stacy Cleveland, Anthony and Cheryl Cleveland, Bea Cleveland, Bill and Dale Cleveland, Billy Cleveland, Albert E. Cleveland, Barry J. Cleveland, Clayton and Gail Cleveland, Dale Cleveland, Dan Cleveland, C.M. Cleveland Jr., Chuck Cleveland, Carol Cleveland, Dennis Cleveland, Charles Cleveland, Don and Lisa Cleveland, Charlotte Cleveland, Don Cleveland, Daniel R. Cleveland, Gerald Cleveland, George Wesley Cleveland, Fred Cleveland, Elmer G. Cleveland, Mrs. G.D. Cleveland, Gerald and Patricia Cleveland, Harold and Melba Cleveland, Harry M. Cleveland, Joe R. Cleveland, Joseph R. Cleveland, Jerry Cleveland, James M. Cleveland, J. Olin Cleveland, Jan and Wes Cleveland, Jeanne Cleveland, Jean Cleveland, Joe Cleveland, Haywood Dyer Cleveland, Kathy Cleveland, Ken and Sandra Cleveland, Lucille Cleveland, Louie W. Cleveland Jr., Laura Cleveland, Karen Alice Cleveland, Mary Ann Cleveland, M. Hugh

Cleveland, Michael G. and Coni Jo Cleveland, Morris Cleveland, Ovie Cleveland, Nell Cleveland, Mary E. Cleveland, Mary Jane Cleveland,

Pete and Clara Cleveland, Ray Cleveland, Ray and Arlyne Cleveland, Rex and Irene Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cleveland, Rodrick Cleveland, Robert W. Cleveland, Ralph Cleveland, Robert C. Cleveland, Paola Cleveland, Richard L. Cleveland, Paul Cleveland, Sara Cleveland, Mary Sue Cleveland, T.C. Cleveland Jr., Terah Lynn Cleveland, Steven Cleveland, Virgil Cleveland, Wesley Cleveland, Wallace W. Cleveland, Dr. William W. Cleveland, Wendell Cleveland, William R. Cleveland, Willis C. Cleveland, Mary Cole, Wanda Conley, Camilla N. Cox, Phoebe Cox, Evelyn Bell Crouch, Mary A. Cognetti, Marilyn Jo Chambers, Carter Darnell, Bob L. Davis, Larry and Becky Davis, Barbara Dixson, Mrs. Sydnor Elkins, Jerry L. Elkins, Ella Emery, Denise East,

Dr. Bill G. Foster, Charles and Donnis Foster, Ben R. Franklin Jr., Adelle Frazier, Dr. Ann S. Fessler, Clayton and Louine Gardner, Donald Gardner, Frances Gardner, Mrs. James B. Gardner, Raymond Gardner, Bill and June Garrett, Michael F. Gibbons, Faye Cleveland Gideon, Kirk and Sheryl Gideon, Scott and Kelly Gideon, P.H. Gillaspy, Grady Gladden Jr., Richard Garwood, Elizabeth Green, Kenneth Green, Jeanne Hagood, Brad Hamilton, Jason Hamilton, Mrs. S.G. Harbin, Major David M. Harp, Algura Beggs Hedgpeth, Mary Hethcoatt, Jean Hiett, Clifton and Julie Hughes, LaDell and Murell Hughes, Wayne and Shelby Hughes, Joanne Hulseman, Helen Hunt, Carolyn Herr, Mrs. Margaret Hollar,

Margaret Holding, John A. Harrison, Bessie Holbrook,

Frances Isbell, Rayburn and Nadine Jones, Kelby and Brenda Keith, John R. Kennedy, Michael Kroll, Margaret Jean Kraweic, Allan and Janet Langdon, Johnie Lee, Helen Y. Lind, Don Little, Judy Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Lamb, Robert Charles Lamb Jr., James Manchester Lamb, Linda Lawson, Carolyn Cashy Lewis, Charles and Vicki Marquart, Henry and Winona Marrs, J.E. McEwen, Larry McFerron, Paul McFerron, Phyllis McGuire, Jim and Mary Miller, Mrs. William Minto, Dana Ann Mireles, Julia Montgomery, Brenda Milner, Charlotte Marshall, Harriett Martin, Katherine Parks McGrew, Grace Nicholson McLees, Cynthia Morrell, Lenora Neff, Lewis H. Newbrough, Anna Belle Newman, Avis Nielsen, Earl T. Newton, Marie O'Brien, Mrs. Steve Odom, Fae J. Owens,

Mrs. Beryl Padgham, Tim Peterman, Virginia Price, Steve and Marie Prokipchak, James S. Paget Jr., Jeanette Pittman, John Maudlin Paget, Benjamin Lee Paget, Mary Kay Pitz, Kelly Parks, Mrs. William Lloyd Proffitt, Kathy Pennel, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Rawls, Carol Riley, Phyllis Roberts, James Rusk, Carolyn E. Rogers, Jessica Reese, Amber Sachetta, Barbara Sanford, Marilyn Hambrick Sickel, Mary Jo and Cliff Stewart, Darlene Stillons, Carol and Dale Stites, Kay Story, Kimberly Strand, Phillip W. Steele, Marilyn Schwartz, Louise Spaith, Evelyn Savage, Lois Cleveland Shaw, Doug Stamps, Joyce Cleveland Selles,

Bob and Suzy Taylor, Jamie R. Taylor, Janine S. Thrasher, Jimmy Veal, Nita Vincent, Rebecca Cleveland VanSandt, Mrs. David Lee Vaught, Betty VanBuren, Diane Rusk Wade, Bettye Steele Watters, Joan Wadsworth West, Chuck Whitfield, Raymond and Betty

Wisniewski, M. Louis Wood Jr., Charles Odell Williams, Darlene A. Walker, Nancy Williams, Mrs. James H. Wilson.

Vikki Lyn Cleveland

Deborah Barfield

William C. Cleveland

Coat of Arms Article

Life in the Past Lane

Richard B. Walker
416 Rockhill Ave
Dayton, Ohio 45429-2628
13 December 1993

Cleveland Family Chronicles Research Society
c/o Vikki Lyn Cleveland
328 Vincent
Salem, Illinois 62881

Dear Vikki Lyn,

Enclosed you will find photocopies of some correspondence that I had with J. P. Brooke-Little, of the College of Arms in London, England, in 1958/59. I had previously had correspondence with him in reference to the status of a coat of arms attributed to the Calef/Calfe family, which is the name of my maternal grandfather. You will notice that I make reference to that in the first paragraph of my letter to him. The Cleveland ancestry, through my maternal grandmother, was the second line of research on which I started to work.

My reason for sending you this correspondence is that it relates to the coat of arms that you use on the cover of the CFCRS newsletters. Please do not think that I am trying to influence you in regard to your use of this coat of arms on the newsletter. It makes a very attractive cover, and it is found in Burke's *General Armory*. All I'm doing here is to give you more information about it. Do with that what you think is suitable.

Best wishes,

Richard

Cleveland Family Chronicles Research Society
c/o Vikki Lyn Cleveland
32a Vincent
Salem, Illinois 62881

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Best wishes,

Rev. Richard B. Walker,
1166 Argonne Road,
Cleveland 21, Ohio, U.S.A.,
December 28, 1958.

J. P. Brooke-Little, Esqre.,
Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms,
The College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4, England.

Dear Mr. Brooke-Little:

I thank you for your report of October 16, 1958, on the search for records of the Calfe family. It was, of course, a bit disappointing that nothing more positive was found, but the purpose was to get at the truth. Some of my relatives were very chagrined that Burke's record was not born out by the records of the College of Arms, but I would rather be accurate about such things. I do not care to pursue the Calfe family search any further.

I would, however, like to have you search for records of the Cleveland family, for which I enclose a check for twelve dollars, as per you letter of January 14, 1958.

My immigrant ancestor in the Cleveland line was Moses Cleveland, of Ipswich, Suffolk, England. He was born probably 1622 - 24, and emmigrated to New England between 1635 and 1640. He arrived on these shores as an indentured apprentice to a housewright. Since he later became a Freeman of the colony, he must have been a member of the Puritan church. My information is based in three works of Horace Gallette Cleveland; "Genealogy of Benjamin Cleveland", Chicago, 1879; "An Account of the Lineage of General Moses Cleveland", 1885; and "The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families", in collaboration with Edmund Janes Cleveland, Hartford, Conn., 1899. The latter is a large three volumn work which is my principle source.

It is speculated that Moses was the son of one Samuel Cleveland, who was a younger son of Thomas Cleveland, a vicar at Hinckley, Leicestershire. This Thomas was son of William Cleveland, who had removed from York to Hinckley, where he died a very aged man , 17 January 1630. I would like to know upon what basis, if any, this speculation gained currency.

The following Coat of Arms is given in the book: Per chevron, sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed, counter charged. The author goes on to say that these arms were probably granted to Sir Guy de Cleveland, who was knighted at the siege of Boulogne in 1349, and who commanded the English spearmen at the battle of Poictiers. No mention is made of this Sir Guy as being in the direct line of ancestry, however.

Further speculation in H.G.Cleveland's works concerns the probability of descent from Thorkil de Cliveland through Uctred, Robert, Robert (of Crusby), Robert, John(of York, 1403), William (sheiff of York, 1456). This William is stated to be the ancestor of the Clevelands of Hinckley, above mentioned. Information on this record and its authenticity would be welcome.

A less speculative fact is the following. In 1754-55, one of Moses Cleveland's great grandsonss, the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, was visiting in England. He there found relatives, among them "Sir John Cleveland of the Navy Department", who H.G.Cleveland speculates as being identical with one John Cleveland, Secretary to the Admiralty. At any rate, the relative was a wealty man who offered to educate the Rev. Aaron Cleveland's sons if their father would permit them to be brought to England. If this John Cleveland can be identified and his lineage is known, it would give more concrete evidence of Moses' ancestry.

Since the immigrant Moses Cleveland was little more that a child when he came to New England, probably about twelve, he may or may not have known much about his own family. I nevertheless give you the names of his children, some of which may be traditional in his family: Moses, Hannah, Aaron, Samuel, Miriam, Joanna, Edward, Josiah, Isaac, Joanna, Enoch. I am descended through Edward. The second Joanna was born after the death of the first one.

I believe that this is all the pertinent information I have to give you on the subject. I hope that it may give you sufficient lead to find something more substatial than the many speculations of Mr. H. G. Cleveland. If not, that will be worth knowing, too.

May I take this opportunity to wish you a prosperous, healthful, and spiritually satisfying New Year.

Sincerely,

From:
J. P. Brooke-Little, Esqre.,
Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms.

The College of Arms,
London, E.C. 4.
Telephone: City 1310

30th January, 1959.

Dear Mr. Walker,

Thank you for your letter of 28th December and for your cheque for 12 dollars.

I am afraid that I cannot find any arms for the family of Cleveland, although I notice that the coat which you mention is given, together with a crest, in Burke's "General Armory". One must, however, always bear in mind that probably between 50% and 75% of the arms given in Burke's "General Armory" are bogus.

It may be that there was a Sir Guy de Cleveland who bore this coat, but I can find no mention of him, nor of the coat, either in the Complete List of Knights, or in the old Rolls. At this date, however, the records are necessarily not complete, and it is just possible that such a coat existed. However, it is certain that no family of Cleveland exhibited this coat during the period of the Heralds' Visitations (ie. c. 1530 to c. 1685), nor have any family subsequently established a right to it.

By a very fortunate chance we have a complete transcript of the Registers of Hinckley in Leicestershire and I have extracted and put in pedigree form all the entries in the Register. These I enclose and they are numbered 1 to 6 inclusive. "b" means either born or baptised, sometimes this is clear, sometimes it is not. The person you are naturally most interested in is Samuel, the son of the Rev. Thomas Cleiveland, the Vicar of Hinckley. There is, in the Register, a marginal note against his name which is difficult to read, but looks very much like "morte in ..." This rather looks as if it is intended to mean that he died an infant, in which case he would hardly be the father of Moses. Whoever the father of Moses was, it seems likely that he was a Non-Conformist as such names were not usually given to children born within the bosom of the Establishment.

Pedigree number 7 I have extracted from Mortimer's "History of Wirral" page 321 and have augmented it by information taken from the Dictionary of National Biography. It looks very much as if it ought to tie up with the family which emerges from the Parish Registers of Hinckley, but the link is not obvious.

Pedigree 9 also looks as if it should tie up with the other families, but, again, the link is not clear. Unless, of course, Richard of Liverpool is the same person as Richard son of the Rev. Thomas. This pedigree is based on the Wills of Richard and Susanna Cleaveland of which we have copies at the College of Arms.

Finally, pedigree 8 is taken from Bigland's Collection (a manuscript collection of pedigrees at the College of Arms) vol. 1 folio 333. This pedigree would seem to be a little late in time, but it does seem to indicate that a family of the same name was living in Devonshire and it might be that your Clevelands are descended from them rather than from the Leicestershire family.

This search has, I am afraid, like the one before, been somewhat inconclusive, yet it does seem to open certain avenues to research and close others, improving your knowledge and understanding of the situation.

Please let me know if you would like any further help.

Yrs. sincerely

G. C. Bradwell Litton

Bluemantle

Rev. Richard B. Walker.

(8)

William Cleveland of Tapley, Devon

=

John Cleveland
m.
1. Elizabeth Child
2. Penelope Davis
3. Sarah Shuckburgh

1. John unmarried in 1781

3. George died young

3. Augustus living unmarried in Calcutta in 1781

(7)

Thomas Cleveland, Usher at Burton's Chantry School Loughborough 1601-1621

John, b. 1613 died 1658 The Poet.

Son

Ann Williams = John, of Hinckley. Bought Manor of Birkenhead, Cheshire 1713. Died 1716

John, ~~Died~~ s.p. ~~1724~~

William, M.P. for Liverpool d. 1724. s.p.

Alice died 1769 aged 68 = Francis Price of Bryn-y-Pys.

(9)

Susanna da. of ___ Danvers. bur. St. Nicholas, Liverpool 1685. Will pr. Chester 11/12/1685

= Richard Cleaveland of Liverpool, Sugar Baker Bur. St. Nicholas, Liverpool 1683. Will pr. Chester 15/1/1683

Son

Elizabeth m John Percivale died before 11/2/1685

John

(1)

William Cleveland bur. 21/1/1630-1.

Rev. Thomas, bur. 26/04/1652 = Elizabeth bur. 6/8/1649

Samuel	Thomas	Thomas	Elizabeth	William	Timothy	Richard
b. 9/6/622	b. 19/9/1624 bur. 15/6/1643	buried 23/3/1622-3	b. 6/9/1626	b. 30/9/1628	b. 19/6/1621	ba 1/9/1633

(2)

Joseph Cleveland = Dorothy, bur. 7/5/1662

Elizabeth	Dorothy	Edeth	John
b. 29/6/1655	b. 26/3/1657	b. 5/4/1659	b. 3/8/1661

Thomas Hobb = Margaret Cleveland (5)
m. 10/2/1647

(3)

Joseph Cleveland of Hinckley (possibly 2nd marr. of Joseph above) = Alice (?) Kirton m. 2/10/1662 at Sibson, Leics.

William Hitt = Elizabeth Cleveland (6)
m 6/3/1649

(4)

Joseph Cleveland

Ann b. 1/1/1663 (possibly 1663/4 & dau. of Joseph and Alice).

Past Lane

The Cleveland Coat-of-Arms

by

Vikki Lyn Cleveland

A coat-of-arms can be an important genealogical source. Unfortunately, not all coats-of-arms are genuine. Some companies mass produce artistic representations of coats-of-arms and sell them to an unsuspecting public. In a case reported by Angus Baxter in DO'S AND DON'TS FOR ANCESTOR-HUNTERS, a lady and her two brothers, who lived in different parts of the country, ordered their family coat-of-arms at different times but from the same company. The problem was that each of the three received a different coat-of-arms for the same family name!

According to Baxter, it is important to remember that "over the centuries the ruler of a country granted the right to a coat-of-arms to a man who had done him some service--lent him money, raised a troop of soldiers to fight for him, procured ladies for the royal bed, or even just made him laugh. The odds are that your ancestors and mine were far too low on the social scale to have ever even met the ruler, much less having done him or her a service."

The Cleveland coat-of-arms presents an interesting dilemma. The history of early Clevelands would seem to qualify our family for the honor. Furthermore, the coat-of-arms obtained by various of our current family members throughout the United States has been consistently the same, excepting the motto. According to the College of Arms in London, England, however, there is no record of any "armorial bearing" granted to anyone with a surname of Cleveland. Nor is the Cleveland pedigree registered

with that agency.

It is possible to register a family pedigree with the College of Arms, but the process is costly. Baxter recommends to "forget all the nonsense and concentrate your time and money on tracing back your ancestors--those men and women with no titles but of equal or greater nobility."

Despite this information from London, John William Baker in HISTORY OF HART COUNTY maintains that the Cleveland family is entitled to a coat-of-arms through Sir Guy de Cleveland, who was knighted by King George III at the siege of Boulogne, a seaport of the English Channel on the coast of northern France, where Napoleon collected a fleet for his proposed invasion of England.

Whether genuine or fabricated, the Cleveland coat-of-arms does seem to reflect what we know or can logically surmise about our family's early history. Characteristics and tendencies exemplified by the various symbols also mirror what we know of prominent Clevelands whose lives have been permanently chronicled by historians, friends, and family.

In A GENERAL ARMORY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND by John Burke and John Bernard Burke of London, the Cleveland coat-of-arms is described as "Per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged. Crest--A demi old man proper, habited azure, having on a cap gules turned up with a hair front holding in the dexter hand a spear, headed argent, on the top of which is fixed a line proper, passing behind him, and coiled up in the sinister hand." A dissection of the coat-of-arms makes

this description easier to understand:

The Shield

The shield part of the coat-of-arms represents the warrior's shield that was hung on the wall between battles. Shields are divided into partitions which have their origin in the circumstance of a shield being broken and hacked in combat. These fractures proved that the bearer was courageous and that he had sustained his cause against an enemy in the hottest of the fight. Consequently, such devices were forevermore borne upon the shield as marks of honorable achievement.

Our shield is "per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged." The chevron is the pyramidal form placed in the middle of the shield, extending upward from the base to the "honor point" and indicating the ribs or rafters of a house. The chevron implies that the bearer has accomplished some important business or memorable work, assimilated to the completion of a building by covering it with a roof. It could also represent a saddle--the symbol of a horse soldier of chivalrous and brave character.

The "chevron engrailed" is formed by pointed curves like the edges of a holly leaf. It implies that the bearer, like the holly leaf, is armed at all points in the Christian cause. Anyone who dares to approach in hostility may expect conflict. Engrailed is another accident of form that is believed to derive from feats of chivalry achieved during a journey to the Holy Lands, either on a pilgrimage or in the Holy Wars. It could also represent religious persecutions.

The "ermine" symbol represents the fur that covered early heralds. Ermine is the principal fur. Egyptians used it as an emblem of chastity. In heraldry the bearing of ermine is the mark of great dignity because ermine has long been used as the lining of royal robes and the decoration of robes of the nobility. The use of ermine is restricted according to the degree of dignity.

"Sable" (black), our principal family color, is an emblem of antiquity. This color was rarely, and never properly used to any great extent in the arms of any but the most ancient families. Representing worthiness, wisdom, riches, prudence, honesty, constancy, veneration, and piety, sable is closely associated with the diamond, the most valuable of all stones.

The Crest

The crest is the symbol that emerges from the torse, which is the top portion of the helmet. It was designed to make the bearer conspicuous in the confusion of battle so that his followers could rally around to support him in danger.

Our crest is "a demi (half a charge) old man habited azure on his head a cap gules, turned up with a hair front, holding in his hand a spear, headed argent on top of which is a line proper passing behind him and coiled up in sinister (left) hand."

The colors predominating in this crest are azure (blue) and gules (red). The blue represents the color of the pure sky and implies justice, humility, loyalty, and perseverance. It also symbolizes heaven, the highest of all things created. Red is a royal color denoting martial prowess, boldness, valor,

and magnanimity. It is considered the most noble of all colors and is associated with the ruby and the rose.

Argent (silver) is our family metal, implying in the bearer purity, innocence, chastity, truth, justice, and humility. In a combination with the sable on our shield, it signifies the rejecting of pleasures of this life for the study and contemplation of divine things.

The spear is an emblem of military achievement. There are many instances of the spear being traceable to achievements in the Crusades and the Holy Wars. The fact that the spear is held in the right hand signifies faith.

The Motto

believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times.

Three mottos have appeared on the banner beneath the Cleveland coat-of-arms:

Semel et Semper (Once and Always)

Pro Deo et Patria (For God and Country)

Vincit Amor Patriae (Love of Country Conquers)

"Semel et Semper" seems to be the one to recur most frequently.

Sources

A GENERAL ARMORY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, by John Burke and John Bernard Burke; DO'S AND DON'TS FOR ANCESTOR-HUNTERS, by Angus Baxter; AMERICAN ARMORY, by Crozier; COAT OF ARMS ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY, by Henry E. Rainaud; HISTORY OF HART COUNTY, by John William Baker; letter from P.L. Gwynn-Jones of the College of Arms to Grace Smith Green.

The Early History of the Cleveland Family bold

by

Vikki Lyn Cleveland

According to Biblical traditional, Noah had three sons who advanced the lines from which all of the human race are descended. Shem, the oldest son, was a deep yellowish red. His descendants are the Indians, Jews, and others of reddish-brown or yellow skin. The second son, Ham, was the first dark infant ever born. His descendants wandered from the land just south of Mount Ararat into Africa. Japheth, the third son, was the palest infant ever born. His descendants peopled Europe and some of Asia. One of Japheth's grandsons was part of the tribe that settled in Greece. From this tribe came the Celtics, who roamed northward, some settling in Gaul (now France) and others ranging even farther north into the area where Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are now.

There the Celtics joined forces with a tribe from Asia, also descendants of Japheth. One branch of this tribe came to be known as the Gadds, taking their name from Gadd, one of their "founding fathers." Gadd had an impressive genealogy: he was the great-grandson of Abraham and Sarah, the grandson of Isaac, and the son of Jacob. His people were among those whom Moses led out of Egypt and into Canaan, where they lived on the banks of the Jordan for many years before becoming involved in a war with a neighboring tribe. The Gadds were subsequently defeated. Some of those who survived the battle were absorbed into the victorious tribe. Other Gadds fled north

into Europe.

Eventually a branch of the escaping Gadd tribe reached the North Sea and settled there. Called "Northmen" or "Norsemen," these people became the great sea pirates who roved and plundered their way to England. A Northman chief and his tribe were, supposedly, the first inhabitants of England after landing and settling on the northeast coast of the island. The chief's name among the Celtics was "Cahevium," which the Romans changed to "Caluvium" and the Saxons changed to "Cleveland," so called because of the numerous cliffs or "cleaves" in that area. The original meaning of the name was in fact, "one who came from Cleveland (the hilly district in Yorkshire)." Because of language barriers in those early days of invasion and conflict and because of the poor spelling and handwriting habits of our ancestors, the name has been variously spelled (sometimes within the space of a single document) as "Cliveland," "Clyveland," "Cleivland," "Clievland," "Cleaveland," and "Cleveland." ("Cleaveland" and "Cleveland" were the two spellings of popular choice once the line landed on American soil. "Cleaveland" was initially the preferred of the two, but sometime around 1700 "Cleveland" seemed to become more popular among the Southern line. However, there are some Southern cousins who still use the "Cleaveland" spelling.)

The district of Cleveland and Cleveland Hills still exist in northern England near the historic town of Whitby. Thorkil de Cliveland, the first Cleveland of record, and his son Uctred, Earl of York in 1066, are credited with building the great

Whitby Abbey and are buried under the front bay window. Breathtakingly magnificent scenery in this area is punctuated by moors, valleys, dales, groves of beech and pine, forests of oak, towering sea cliffs, and the ocean. This location also abounds in monuments of antiquity: abbeys, priories, hermitages, castles, fortifications, encampments, and relics of great and former families. Cleveland Hills near Coventry is where Lady Godiva made her famous ride atop a white horse to protest high taxes.

Before the time of William the Conqueror, the Cleveland castle was the seat of the main Cleveland family. In those ancient times, the family patriarch and his oldest son occupied the central castle. Daughters and some younger sons grew up there, married, and then moved to the castles or manors of the families into which they had married. However, as most of the younger sons married, they stayed on their fathers' estates in smaller castles.

Despite the tradition of large families, the number of sons was not so numerous because of constant warring in those times. The Clevelands took part in almost all the early wars of the island but managed to hold their land even during the Roman invasion. During the war with William the Conqueror, however, the lord of Cleveland castle and his oldest son were killed, and the oldest grandson was subsequently placed on a lesser estate. William then placed one of his own men, Robert de Bruce, in the castle. Although Robert de Bruce's descendants eventually ascended to the English throne in the Stewart line,

the castle retained the Cleveland name even to the present day.

According to legend, the Cleveland grandson who survived the invasion of William the Conqueror hid in the forests for months afterward, protected by members of his grandfather's family, who were afraid the Normans would assassinate the grandson (also named William) because he was the rightful claimant to the Cleveland castle. When William the Conqueror caught up with William the Cleveland, however, the man took pity on the boy and placed him on the lesser estate in Ipswich.

In the Domesday (sometimes called Doomsday) Book, the surviving census record of England made in 1085-1086 by order of William I (the Conqueror), the names of Thorkil de Cliveland and Uctred appear for Ipswich in Suffolk County. All American Clevelands are, supposedly, descended from the aforementioned Thorkil of Yorkshire. However, the exact relationship between the Yorkshire Thorkil and Uctred, the Upswich Thorkil and Uctred, and the two Cleveland ancestors killed by William's men in the 1066 invasion is uncertain. In any event, Thorkil and Uctred were large landed estate proprietors even in 1085, nearly twenty years after the Norman invasion.

The constant warring in England kept the Cleveland line from becoming too prolific. As time passed and the feudal system faded, Clevelands were forced to take on "real jobs." Some entered the ministry or politics; others became farmers or merchants. A William Cleveland, "citizen of York," served as sheriff of that community around 1456.

Early birth records in Ipswich record a William Cleveland

born there in 1520. This William had a son named William, who later also had a son named William. The two main Cleveland lines in the United States are supposedly descended from this William-William-William line.

One of these Williams moved to Hinckley in Leichestershire County, where he "was buried a very old man in 1630." Thomas Cleveland, the son of this Hinckley William, became Vicar of Hinckley and the father of John Cleveland, an English Cavalier poet. Born in 1613, John was the most popular poet of his time and well known for both his wit and his political satire. In fact, his satires were influential enough to earn him a three-month vacation in a Yarmouth jail. Although he strenuously and publicly opposed Oliver Cromwell, Cromwell was the one to grant John's eventual release. That much is history. A bit of genealogical gossip suggests that one of John's sisters was Cromwell's mistress and even bore his child. Such a relationship would certainly explain Cromwell's change of heart about a man who had condemned him so vehemently.

According to the rumor, there was in the time of Charles I a court beauty by the name of Elizabeth Cleveland. (Some say she was the daughter of Thomas Cleveland, Vicar of Hinckley. Others claim she was the daughter of an officer of the palace of Hampton Court.) When Elizabeth attracted the attention of her sovereign, a love affair resulted. Eventually Charles I was murdered and replaced by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. Oliver, too, was supposedly smitten by Elizabeth's beauty. He wooed and won her, and soon a son was born to them.

Elizabeth eventually retired from the public eye and married an exceedingly understanding man named Bridge. When Elizabeth and Oliver's son grew up, he took his mother's maiden name, calling himself William Cleveland. William revealed his ancestry in his four-volume biography, THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF WILLIAM CLEVELAND, NATURAL SON OF OLIVER CROMWELL, published after the author's death, with the consent of his son, first in 1731, again as a French translation in 1741, and a third and final time in 1760.

Historical scholars scoff at the notion of Cromwellian blood flowing in Cleveland veins. Most cite Cromwell's Puritanical personna as reason enough why Cromwell would never have had an extra-marital fling. (So how do they explain Jim Bakker and Jimmy Swaggert?) In truth, there is no documentation for such a claim. Nevertheless, many Clevelands were convinced enough of the story's authenticity to name their sons Oliver Cromwell. Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who would become a hero in the fight liberating America from England, was especially proud of this supposed blood link with the English "Lord Protector." (However, neither of his sons was named Oliver Cromwell.)

Interestingly, in 1635 Oliver Cromwell, using Williams as an alias, was about to set sail for Virginia, but he was stopped. Also in 1635, Samuel Cleaveland, a brother of John the poet, did manage to leave for the colonies. Some researchers think this Samuel was really the Moses Cleveland who founded the Northern line of Clevelands, from which President Grover

Cleveland is descended.

There has been a tremendous amount of debate over who was the original immigrant for the Southern line of Clevelands. Cleveland genealogists are fairly well split between Roger Cleveland and Alexander Cleveland. The only detail on which both sides do agree is that Roger-or-Alexander was either a brother or cousin of the Northern-line Moses, for the Clevelands back home in England were all closely related and there was, apparently, strong family resemblances between the two lines. Unfortunately, to date there has been no documentary proof established. Nor is there any entry information for Cleveland immigrants during these early colonial times. President Cleveland evidently accepted the notion of a blood tie between the two lines and ~~was an active participant at~~ sent a letter of recognition to the ceremonies ~~to~~ dedicating a monument to Colonel Ben Cleveland. (Special note to serious Cleveland genealogists: There is yet a third North American line of Clevelands; one line was founded in Nova Scotia.)

Both sides in the Roger vs. Alexander debate can offer substantiating information:

Roger Cleveland

Roger arrived in Virginia before November 16, 1670, originally in Gloucester County (Records of Gloucester, VA, Vol. II, 1948). He purchased land in Old Rappahannock County, which became Essex (which became Spotsylvania). Roger is mentioned in the Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia on November 16, 1670 (Vol. 58, p. 254). George

A. Martin in "Virginia Cleveland Ancestor Discovered" (NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 46, Sept. 1958, p. 152) showed that Roger was the ancestor of the Southern Clevelands. Roger's wife was Dorcas. No last name for her has been located although one undocumented source claimed that it was ALEXANDER.

His children (John, Elizabeth, and Alexander) were all born in Gloucester County. Abingdon Parish records show that Alexander was baptized July 31, 1687. Early in the 1700's, he married Mildred "Milly" Presley, and they continued the line from which most Southern Clevelands are descended.

Some dispute Roger as the original immigrant because there are no immediate descendants named after him in a time when family names were always passed along. June Rayfield Welch, a Cleveland genealogist, published historian, and history professor with Dallas University, offers this explanation: "While ROGER was a good name in England when our ancestor got it, by the time his children were old enough to name their offspring, ROGER had an unfortunate meaning in the Virginia colony. William Byrd, the ancestor of Admiral Byrd and Senator Harry Byrd and other sturdy Virginians, was the great man of Virginia. In his diary, where he recorded more than he should have probably, on many occasions he writes 'I rogered her.' For instance, on 5 February 1712, he wrote: 'I rose about 8 o'clock, my wife kept me so long in bed where I rogered her...At night I read some Latin. I said my prayers and had good health, good thoughts, and good humor, thank God Almighty. I rogered my wife again.' [William Byrd, THE SECRET DIARY OF WILLIAM

BYRD OF WESTOVER, Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 1941, p. 481]. So a Cleveland would be reluctant to use the name for several generations in the same way I would not name a child GAY now although I would have 30 years ago."

Alexander Cleveland

Moses ("Moises") Cleveland (b.1577 in Ipswich, Suffolk, England) and Margaret Tickly Cleveland (b. c1582 in Ipswich) had at least four children: Aaron (b. c1606 in Ipswich, immigrated to Plymouth, MA, 1635), Elizabeth (b. c1610 in Ipswich, supposed mistress of Oliver Cromwell), Moses (b. 1624 in Ipswich, emigrated from London to Plymouth, MA, in 1635; m. September 26, 1648, in Woburn, MA, to Ann Winn; d. January 1700/01 in Woburn; a direct ancestor of President Grover Cleveland), Alexander (b. 1617 in Ipswich; m. c1643 in Prince William County, VA, to Lady Elizabeth Axminster; emigrated before 1629 from Leicester, Laughboro County, England; d. in Prince William County.) Some genealogists claim ~~he~~ Alexander was the father of the Alexander Cleveland who married Milly Presley. However, as documentation there is only the written word of P.L. Gwynn-Jones, M.A. Bluemantle Pursuivant, Queen Victoria Street, London, and Edmund Janes Cleveland in THE CLEVELAND FAMILY GENEALOGY, c1899. While the name ALEXANDER does show up in subsequent generations of the Southern lines, there are no Moses Clevelands of note in this line. If the passing along of a family name is to be considered as evidence against Roger, it can also work against Alexander, who chose not to pass along his father's name (Moses) to his offspring.

(Note: We have included genealogical data for both immigrant theories in this encyclopedia. However, after the first generation, all subsequent lines are designated with the assumption that Roger, not Alexander was the original immigrant. The selection is based on our own feelings that there appears, at this time, to be more "hard" evidence in favor of Roger. We are, by no means, closing our minds to the Alexander concept. Our quest for the truth continues.)

Sources

"The Virginia Clevelands and Their Descendants," revised by George A. Martin; "The Cleavelands: A History of Longevity," by Forest Clark Johnson III; Marvin Coffey; June Rayfield Welch; Grace Smith Green; HISTORY OF HART COUNTY, by John William Baker; family sketch researched and written by Harriett Ewart Korb for her nephew, William Ronald Cleveland; NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER VOL. 1: ENGLISH ORIGINS OF NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES; Elmer G. Cleveland; Rebecca Cleveland VanSandt; Pearce Cleveland, Sr.

Places Named Cleveland

With the assistance of historical and current atlases, geographical dictionaries, and a zip code directory, we located over thirty-five places named Cleveland within the United States borders. (Our investigation included villages, towns, cities, and counties, but not streets, boulevards, etc.) We subsequently sent at least one, often two letters of inquiry to agencies-of-information in these areas. Although we did not receive a response for every letter, we were gratified that such a large percentage of those questioned took the time to reply. In many cases, we were sent entire informational packets on the area in addition to an answer to our question: "How did Cleveland get its name?"

Not surprisingly, the majority of the Cleveland areas were named after our distant Northern-line cousin President Grover Cleveland. However, many other worthy Clevelands also received this geographical honor:

Cleveland, Arkanasas: At one time there was a post office in the little community (1879-1880), but it no longer exists and seems to have dropped from memory. Located about a mile and a half east of the eastern limits of present-day Fayetteville (Section 19, Township 16, Range 29), it would probably be located on today's Highway 16 East in Washington County. The origin of the name is not certain, but a man by the name of C.C. Cleveland owned land in this section, township, and range. Possibly the community was named for him or his family. (Information provided by Helen M. Brannan, Genealogy Librarian.)

Cleveland, Colorado: This community was located east of Fruita, close to the western boundary on I-70 in Mesa County, and was probably absorbed into Fruita. However, it is unknown whether this community was named for the President or for a local family. (Information provided by Mary Jo Godfrey, NORTHEAST ARKANSAS TIMES.)

Cleveland, Georgia: This town is the county seat of White County and was named in honor of General Benjamin Cleveland, a general of the militia in Habersham County. General Benjamin Cleveland was the grandson of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, the hero of King's Mountain. (Information provided by Northeast Georgia Regional Library, Clarkesville, GA.)

Cleveland, Mississippi: In 1886 the village was named for Stephen Grover Cleveland, the twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States. Some scholars believe the reason for the honor was that he was on the first train that trekked between Memphis and New Orleans. Others claim the honor was in recognition of his being the first Democrat in the White House since 1861. Now Cleveland, Mississippi, is ranked third in population among all municipalities named Cleveland. (Information provided by Lynn C. Butrum, City Clerk.)

Cleveland, Illinois: Located in Henry County, it still exists as a community. The 1990 census lists its population as 283. However, its citizens are served by the Colona Post Office. At the time of its formation in 1836, it was located on the stage route from Knoxville to Galena and was one of the stopping places on that route. The origin of its name is

uncertain, but its formation predated the birth of the President. Consequently, a logical conclusion is that it was named for a person or family living in that area. At one time Cherry Valley in Winnebago County was named Cleveland and a part of Boone County. The Sangamon County community of Loami was also formerly called Cleveland. What was once Cleveland Heights in St. Clair County is now part of Belleville. However, the origins of these names are unknown. (Information provided by Linda Oelheim, Reference Librarian, Illinois State Historical Library; Mark G. Bedford, Reference Librarian, Rock Island Public Library; and the Henry County Historical Society.)

Cleveland, New York: The settlement was first called Black Creek. In 1826, when a post office was established, a permanent name was needed, and Cleveland was selected, after James Cleveland, a Northern-line descendant. It is located in Oswego County on the north shore of Oneida Lake and is well known for its glass industry. (Information provided by Charlotte Caldwell, Cleveland Historical Society.)

Cleveland County, North Carolina: Named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, the King's Mountain hero, the county was originally "CLEAVELAND" in accordance with the way the family's name was sometimes spelled at that time. However, by the time President Cleveland took office, most of Ben's descendants had officially dropped the first "a" from their name. Consequently, the official spelling of the county name was likewise changed by a special act of the General Assembly. (Information provided by THE LIVING PAST OF CLEVELAND COUNTY by Lee B. Weathers.)

Cleveland, North Carolina: The name of this Rowan County community has been changed three times--from Cowansville to Third Creek Station and finally in 1887 to Cleveland. The reason for this name's being selected is a matter of controversy. Some say it was in honor of the President, but others insist that the Baptist preacher Rev. A.B. Hord named it after his "home county," Cleveland County. (CLEVELAND HAPPENINGS) Info provided by

Cleveland, North Dakota: This community began as a stopping place on the prairie for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The south part of it is located in Section 3 of Stirton Township, and the north part in Section 34 is in Weld Township. The village was named after Cleveland, Ohio, from where the first settlers came. (Information provided by Martha Trautma, City Auditor.)

Cleveland, New Mexico: Located in Mora County on the Rio de la Casa, it was originally named San Antonio but was renamed in honor of the President. (Information provided by PLACE NAMES OF NEW MEXICO.)

Cleveland, Ohio: This Cuyahoga county seat was named Cleaveland by Surveyors of Connecticut Land Co. in 1796 in honor of General Moses Cleveland of Canterbury, Connecticut, superintendent of the surveying party and the general agent of the compnay. When a newspaper was established in the town in 1830, the first "a" was dropped from the name because it made the newspaper's name too long for print purposes. William Cleveland and Aaron Porter Cleveland settled there a couple of years later and built stores displaying their signs announcing

"Cleveland Bros. & Co." These signs further influenced the change of spelling on the bills of the Bank of Cleveland. Moses, William, and Aaron were Northern-line Clevelands. (Information provided by THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLEVELAND AND CLEAVELAND FAMILIES by Edmund Janes Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland.)

Cleveland County, Oklahoma: Norman is the seat of this county. Party politics played a big part in naming this county. The Republicans wanted Lincoln County. The Democrats originally selected Mansur, but soon realized that the name stood little chance of being selected in a county-wide election. Consequently, they changed their choice to Cleveland, after the name of the recent Democratic President. In the election Cleveland won over Lincoln by a vote of 829 to 405--and all the county Democratic nominees for legislative offices were elected, too. (Information provided by the University of Oklahoma Library.)

Cleveland, South Carolina: This Greenville County township was named for J. Harvey Cleveland, a descendant of Captain Robert Cleveland and Captain Jeremiah Cleveland. He was one of the largest individual landowners in the
provided by the South Carolina Depart
and the Greenville County Historical

Cleveland, Tennessee: This comm
County. There is some disagreement o
A brochure from "Mainstreet Cleveland
named for Colonel Benjamin Cleveland.

John Morgan, Bradley Co. (TN) historian - bill creating Bradley County provided that county seat, when established, should be named Cleveland, in honor of Col Ben, Rev hero. Name suggested to leg by citizens of new town - a number of them from NC & probably had fathers who fought w/ Col Ben & told of his heroic deeds around fireside.

genealogy the namesake is listed as the Honorable Martin Cleveland, the son of Colonel Ben's brother, Captain Robert Cleveland.

Cleveland, Texas: The city began as a one-dollar investment in 1878 when Charles Lander Cleveland, a Kentucky native and respected lawyer and judge (and Southern-line descendant) deeded a 63.6-acre townsite to the Houston East-West Texas Railroad, provided the stop bear his name. It is located in Liberty County. (Information provided by the City of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.)

Cleveland, Utah: Located in Emery County, this little town is seven miles southeast of Huntington and was named in honor of Grover Cleveland, who was President at the time of its formation. (Information provided by Janie Jensen, Town Clerk.)

Cleveland, West Virginia: Originally called Point, the name was changed when Grover Cleveland became President. (Information provided by Worthy Shock.)

Cleveland, Wisconsin: Although it was not incorporated as a village until 1958, in did exist previously as a community in the area. The origin of the name of this Manitowoc County village is uncertain, but people involved in recording the area's history have no memory of any family named Cleveland living there. Most probably it was named for the President. (Information provided by Kathy Wagner, Village Clerk.)

Cleveland, Florida: Apparently now a "dead town" in Charlotte County, it was named in 1886 for the President. Dr.

A.T. Holleymon of Georgia was responsible for the name. He had bought extensive property in the area and developed it. (Information provided by Tracey Garbade, Senior Library Assistant, P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History.)

Cleveland, Idaho: Actually there were two communities named Cleveland. One in the northeastern part of Franklin County was first known as Cottonwood. It was settled about 1880 and named for President Cleveland. This agricultural and stock-raising community had its own post office from 1893-1960. Another Cleveland community was in Jefferson County. Originally called Labelle, it was ~~changed before 1884 to Cleveland~~ renamed Cleveland before 1884 in honor of the President. Neither of these communities appears on a current Rand-McNally road atlas or in the zip code directory. There was also a Cleveland Gulch in Latah County. It was the fourth of the ten named gulches emptying into North Fork Palouse River from the north in the Hoodoo Mining District. It was probably named for C.L. Cleveland, who mined the gulch in 1903. It had been extensively mined by the Chinese during the late 1880's. In central Cassia County there is Cleveland Lake, named for the President. The lake is part of the Sawtooth National Forest. (Information provided by Gary Domitz, Head of the Special Collections Department, Pocatello.)

Cleveland, Indiana: Cleveland Township in Whitley County was named to honor a Benjamin Cleveland who settled there in 1845. (This Benjamin Cleveland and his wife, Jane, whose maiden name was Cleveland, were Northern-line descendants.) There was also a Cleveland township located in Elkhart County. This

township took its name from Cleveland, Ohio. The village named Cleveland was located in Hancock County. Laid out it 1834, it was originally called Portland until 1855 when the name was changed to Cleveland, probably for the city in Ohio. (Information provided by Eric L. Mundell, Head of Reference Services, Indiana Historical Society; Marian E. Bollinger, Administrator, Cleveland Township Public Library, (Whitley County); Joan Keefer, Huntington City Township Public Library; and Janet S. Shoemaker, Administrative Assistant, Mennonite Historical Library, Goshen College.)

Cleveland, Iowa: A coalmining town in the 1880's, it was about two miles east of the town of Lucas in Lucas County. A few scattered houses are all that remain of this abandoned community, which took its name from Cleveland, Ohio. (Information provided by ABANDONED TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND POST OFFICES OF IOWA by David C. Mott and HISTORY OF LUCAS COUNTY, IOWA.)

Cleveland, Kansas: This Kingman County community no longer exists. It was formed in 1879 on the Kingman-Medicine Stage Line and named for Cleveland, Ohio. The town was at its peak in the early 1900's, but in 1957 its post office was closed. (Information provided by John Mark Lambertson, Reference Archivist, Kansas State Historical Society.)

Cleveland, Kentucky: This Fayette County community was probably named for Eli Cleveland, as were Cleveland's Ferry, Cleveland's Landing, Cleveland's Mill, and Cleveland Road. The Cleveland post office ceased to exist at some unknown time.

Eli Cleveland was the son of Alexander and Margaret Doolittle Cleveland and the grandson of Alexander and Milly Presley Cleveland. (Information provided by Robin Rader, Reference Librarian, Lexington Public Library.)

Cleveland, Montana: Located In Blaine County, this town was named for President Cleveland,, who opened the area up to homesteaders. In its early history, it was a thriving community with a hotel, diningroom, livery barn, blacksmith shop, school, post office, saloon, and number of residences. The Blue Goose Saloon was very popular with local cowhands. The Cleveland post office closed in 1957. Today the only business there is the Cleveland Bar. (Information provided by Lynda J. Schuessler, Lloyd, MT, Postmaster; Brad Collier, Information Librarian, Great Falls Public Library; the Montana Historical Society Library and Archives.)

Cleveland, Nebraska: Because Northern-line descendants Gilbert and Aaron Cleveland were among the first settlers in this area, the newly formed community was named in their honor. It is located in Holt County. (Source of information not identified.)

Cleveland, Nevada: This White Pine County town was a settlement with a post office. There were many such settlements in Nevada, but they were not incorporated towns. They were mainly post offices with maybe a store and transportation station located in large ranching areas. Abner Coburn Cleveland, a well-known resident and rancher of the area, was its namesake. He was a Northern-line descendant. (Information provided by

Lee Mortensen, Librarian, Nevada Historical Society.)

Cleveland, Oregon: F.M. Good came to Douglas County, Oregon, from Kentucky in 1853. He started a sawmill and flour mill and named his brand of flour for the Cleveland flour mill in Ohio. Thus the place in Oregon received its name indirectly for the city in Ohio. The Cleveland post office was discontinued in 1923. (Information provided by Frederick R. Reenstjerna, Research Librarian, Douglas County Museum of History and Natural History.)

Cleveland, Pennsylvania: This location in Tioga County, four miles from Mansfield, was the home of O. Cleveland, a Northern-line descendant. (Information provided by Cleveland genealogy by Edmund Janes Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland.)

Cleveland, Missouri: Clevelands were responsible for establishing the oldest town in Missouri in what is now Ste. Genevieve County, but because of flooding, it was abandoned. The Clevelands who settled this area crossed the Mississippi River on a raft. Most of the men in this line were farmers, but many were in the clergy. (Information provided by Jean Cleveland, St. Louis, MO.)

Cleveland, Washington: This small settlement is at the head of Wood Gulch in northeast Klickitat County. It was named for the President when a post office was established shortly after his first inauguration in 1885. (Information provided by Washington State Historical Society.)

58 Shiloh Trail
Cleveland, MO 64734
June 22, 1993

Vikki Lyn Cleveland
328 Vincent
Salem, IL 62881

Dear Ms. Cleveland:

The clerk at the Cleveland City Hall gave me your letter only last week. I will give you a little history of our town, and also apologize for the long delay in answering your August 4, 1991 letter.

Cleveland, Missouri is located about twenty-five miles south of Kansas City, and a half mile from the Kansas State line. The history of Cleveland, as a town, began in 1890 when the railroad was surveyed. The track was laid in October of 1890. At first, Cleveland was named Maxwell because Thomas T. Maxwell sold the first land for the new town. Soon after the post office was established, it was learned from the U.S. Post Office that there was already a town named Maxwell, Missouri. The General Manager of the railroad then chose the name "Cleveland" to honor President Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland's first house, built in 1891, is still occupied. Except for modern indoor improvements, it looks like it did in 1920 photos. The Christian Church, built in 1893, will celebrate its centennial in October of this year. The original building has been modernized and added on to. At one time, before the advent of cars, Cleveland was a bustling town with a blacksmith shop, grocery stores, banks (and a bank robbery), a hotel, train station, livery stable, furniture store, drug store, doctor's office, feed stores, a newspaper, a school, and three churches. Today, we have a bank, a post office, two churches, a funeral home, a video store, a city hall and a fire department. Most everyone works or shops in the Kansas City area. The school was consolidated with two other schools and now everyone rides a bus to classes.

In 1991, our city celebrated its 100th anniversary with a small scale party. Beginning on a Friday night, people gathered to play country music and dance. Saturday we had a parade, games, raffles, history hall, food and an evening

street dance. Sunday morning, we had a pancake breakfast served by the Lions, a joint worship service in a big tent, and a carry in lunch at the Christian Church. The afternoon program included musical groups and old time gospel singing.

Today, Cleveland has a population of 507 people. The area surrounding the town is devoted to agriculture, although more and more of it is being sold for large acre tract homes. Kansas City's congestion and problems are encouraging people to move further away from the bustle, and we expect our area to grow tremendously in the next ten years.

Sure hope you will find this brief history interesting and informative, through it may be too late for your booklet.

Sincerely,

Luci Hott

Luci Hott,
Centennial Committee
Chairperson

Where It All Began

The North Yorkshire moors are today a great tourist mystery that no one in England seems to talk much about. This mystical, magical area is the land of our ancient roots. Cleveland Way is ninety-two miles long and encircles 553 square miles of North York Moors National Park. A section of it leads from Helmsley over partly wooded hills to a deeply wooded valley that shelters near the River Rye the most magnificent monastic ruin in England: the Rievaulx Abbey.

One of the largest Cisterian monasteries in the country, this abbey was founded around 1132 by monks from Clairvaux in Burgundy. The French RIEVAULX translates into Rye Valley (or locally Ryedale). Its ruined church with its soaring arches is a "masterpiece of early English architecture and the chief glory of Rievaulx."

Rievaulx is only one of the ruined abbeys and priories in North Yorkshire. Their present state is the unfortunate consequence of King Henry VIII's 1534 break with the Roman Catholic Church over his divorce from Catherine of Aragon and his remarriage to Anne Boleyn. Henry and his descendants sold the structures to landed gentry after the monks had been driven from them. Eventually the buildings fell into ruin or were plundered for the stone needed to build the houses of the noblemen.

The area provides more than historical charm and mystique, however. Most of the year the North Yorkshire moors are "a pattern of deep green, broken here and there by beige swaths

of ripening wheat and barley." In late summer the green on the high ground changes colors as the heather blooms. The purples and pinks that glow brilliantly in the sunshine turn dark wine when clouds fill the sky. The open moorlands, hamlets, woodlands, and clifftops walks along the coast have not changed much in the last one hundred years.

Imaginations drift effortlessly. Did our ancestors travel these same footpaths? Did they stand upon the magestic cliffs while the sea thundered below? For the briefest of moments we are transported in time. We hear ancestral voices in the heather-scented breeze. A sense of belonging pervades us. We are home at last.

(Information on North Yorkshire was provided by "Walk into History, Scenic Splendor in North Yorkshire," by Ray Moseley, Chicago TRIBUNE.)

his name may not have the recognition factor of his buddy Daniel Boone, his vision, valor, and vitality contributed as much as Boone's to the legacy of the United States of America.

Sources Bf

(Sources: Our Heritage: A History of Cleveland County; manuscripts of Lyman C. Draper; King's Mountain and Its Heroes by Lyman C. Draper; Heritage of Wilkes County, North Carolina; Dictionary of American Biography Volume II; Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina by Dr. J.B.O. Landrum; Reminiscences and Memories of North Carolina by John H. Wheeler; The Living Past of Cleveland County by Lee B. Weathers; History of Orange County, Virginia by W.W. Scott; "Foothills Friendliness Drawing Card for Retirees" by Patricia Templeton; "Freedom Hero Lies in Unkempt Grave" by Ethel Vaughn; Autobiography of Governor Benjamin F. Perry; Old Families of the Valley by Hickerson; North Carolina State Archives Military Troop Returns; letter from Agnes H. Elrod (a genealogist) to Mrs. E.M. Watson; Dictionary of Historic Surnames by Carl Sifakis; "Monument Revives Revolutionary History of Colonel Ben Cleveland" by Athleen Sharp; Thomas Hair; Debbie Barfield; William M. Hunt of the Davidson County, NC, Genealogical Society; Revised Edition of Vandivers History of Anderson County by R.M. Smith; Gerald Cleveland; F.C. Johnson III; "Cleveland Family Traced by Professor Ross M. Smith," an Independent Anderson article; "Robert Cleveland; In the Shadow of Big Ben" by Dr. Betty Linney Waugh; "A Life Sketch of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland"

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article; "Robert Cleveland; In the Shadow of Big Ben" by Dr.
Betty Linney Waugh; "A Life Sketch of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland"

by Marshall W. Williams; Daniel Boone by John Bakeless; "King's Mountain," a pamphlet by George F. Sheer available at King's Mountain Monument; Sketches of Eminent Statesmen by Benjamin F. Perry.)

The Will Of Benjamin Cleveland

bold

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN

I Benjamin Cleveland being weak in body but of perfect mind and memory and knowing that it is once appointed for all men to die do make this my last will and testament. And first recomend my soul to God who gave it; and my body to be decently buryed and paying all lawful debts the surplusage of my property I will and bequeath in the following manner.

In the first place I give to my son Absalom Cleveland after my death the tract of land whereon I now live, except a part lying below a branch which runs unto the river below Chauga which part is to be otherwise disposed of, together with all the lands tracts or parcels of tracts of land on either side of the Tugaloo River adjoining each other together with the following negroes: Viz. Jim Lucey Venus Bess by Tom with the half of all my stock of horses cattle hoggs and sheep and half of all my redy cash which I may have in hand after my just debts are paid. In the next place I will to my grandson John Cleveland, son of Absalom, one negro man named Primi. It, third, I will to Betsy Smith daughter of Absalom Cleveland my cupboard

with all the furniture belonging to same.

Item 4-I will and give to Benjamin Cleveland son of John Cleveland deceased after my death two negro boys Viz. Tom and Charles together with one feather bead with common furniture.

5th-I will and bequeath to Chapley R. Welborn one negro woman Charlotte with her child Ben together with one feather bed and common furniture.

6th-I will and give to my grandson Absalom Fauche Cleveland son of John Cleveland deceased two negro boys __?__ and Joe with one feather bed and furniture.

7th-I will and bequeath to Betsey Cleveland daughter of John Cleveland deceased two negroes Viz. Aquilla and Lize with one feather bed and furniture.

8th-I will and bequeath to Patsey Cleveland daughter of John Cleveland deceased two negroes Viz. Jane and Ned with also one feather bed and furniture.

9th-I will and bequeath to Bidney Franklin one negro fellow named Jack. I further give to my son Absalom Cleveland my set of blacksmith tools, I further will all the property not herein before disposed to be sold and equally divided between the children of John Cleveland deceased, and the children of Absalom Cleveland except one iron gray horse called Telemachey now in the possession of Jesse Coffey he being my friend and relation the stud horse I will and bequesth to the said Jesse Coffey and giving the authority to my executors to dispose of two negroes Viz. York and Dinah in what ever manner or way they shall think most advisable for the two negroes cause and

with all the furniture belonging to same.

Item 4-I will and give to Benjamin Cleveland son of John Cleveland deceased also my dark two negro boys Viz. Tom and Charles together with one feather bed with common furniture.

5th-I will and bequeath to Charley R. Weldorn one negro woman Charlotte with her child Ben together with one feather bed and common furniture.

6th-I will and give to my grandson Absalom Pauche Cleveland son of John Cleveland deceased two negro boys __2__ and Joe with one feather bed and furniture.

7th-I will and bequeath to Betsey Cleveland daughter of John Cleveland deceased two negroes Viz. Aquilla and Mike with one feather bed and furniture.

8th-I will and bequeath to Patsey Cleveland daughter of John Cleveland deceased two negroes Viz. Jane and Ned with also one feather bed and furniture.

9th-I will and bequeath to Sidney Franklin one negro fellow named Jack. I further give to my son Absalom Cleveland my set of blacksmith tools, I further will all the property not herein before disposed to be sold and equally divided between the children of John Cleveland deceased, and the children of Absalom Cleveland except one iron gray horse called Telemachy now in the possession of Jesse Corley he being my friend and relation the said horse I will and bequeath to the said Jesse Corley and divest the authority to my executors to dispose of two negroes Viz. York and Dinah in what ever manner or way they shall think most advisable for the two negroes cause and

convenience and that they be taken good care of.

I further will that the property in this will and testment given or bequeathed to any infant children, or child, shall be under the direction of my executors until the legatee become of age or marries, at either of the times of full age or marrying then the property to be delivered to the legatee becoming of full age or marrying, and my will is further that if any of the legatees dies without issue and under age or without marrying that their portion of property is to be equally divided between my grandchildren Viz. The children of my son Absalom Cleveland and my son John Cleveland deceased.

And my will is and I do appoint Absalom Cleveland, Jesse Coffee, and Bidney Franklin my executors to carry unto effect this my last will and testament or a majority of them, and if there should appear a necessity in the opinion of the herein named executors that there should be one other executor, my will is that my son Absalom should appoint one and he then becomes my executor hereby revoking all former will or wills signed and sealed this 10th September 1806.

Benjamin Cleveland (SEAL)

In presence of: Bill Hawkins
Daniel Cleveland
Nimrod Leathers

Proved October 21, 1806 Recorded in Will Book A76

John Harris, O.P.D. October 21, 1806

Roll No. 99

convenience and that they be taken good care of.

I further will that the property in this will and testment given or bequeathed to any infant children, or child, shall be under the direction of my executors until the legatee become of age or marries, at either of the times of full age or marrying then the property to be delivered to the legatee becoming of full age or marrying, and my will is further that if any of the legatees dies without issue and under age or without marrying that their portion of property is to be equally divided between my grandchildren Viz. The children of my son Absalom Cleveland and my son John Cleveland deceased.

And my will is and I do appoint Absalom Cleveland, Jesse Coffee, and Sidney Franklin my executors to carry unto effect this my last will and testament or a majority of them, and if there should appear a necessity in the opinion of the herein named executors that there should be one other executor, my will is that my son Absalom should appoint one and he then becomes my executor hereby revoking all former will or wills signed and sealed this 10th September 1806.

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Roll No. 99

Notes from the Dedication Ceremony

Fort Madison, South Carolina bold

July 28, 1887

GREENVILLE SC, July 28 (Special)--The monument erected at Fort Madison in honor of Colonel Ben Cleveland, the distinguished soldier of Revolutionary fame, was unveiled today with ceremonies in the presence of a large crowd including many prominent citizens. The ceremonies began with an impressive prayer by the Reverend Ellison Capers, after which he read an ode composed by Miss Mary Cleveland, a descendant.

Letters were read from President Cleveland, Governor Richardson, Ex-President Davis, and other prominent men. The unveiling was performed by six young girls of the Cleveland families. The monument is sixteen feet high and is inscribed as follows: Erected by the members of the Cleveland family in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, a hero of the American Revolution for Independence, and a Commander at the Battle of King's Mountain. Benjamin Cleveland, 1738-1806.

Lieutenant Governor Mauldin made appropriate remarks and introduced the Honorable Rufus Alexander Child of Pickens, the orator of the occasion, who eloquently portrayed the life and character of Colonel Cleveland.

Notes from the Dedication Ceremony

Fort Madison, South Carolina

July 28, 1827

To Colonel Benjamin Cleveland

The Marble shaft shall tell the story
for See~ It proudly bears a name,
Recalling many deeds of glory.
Glittering on the "Roll of fame"
Now as we read it war clouds gather
And cast their shadows o'er the land
Then we behold a noble hero
As on he leads his gallant band.
Through lone forest paths they wander,
Up rough mountain sides they toil
Seeking out the bold marauder
And to him they give no quarter
For too well they know the doom
Of mother, home, of wife and daughter
Where these Tory vandals roam.
Well may they be struck with terror,
When from some returning spy
They here the shout To Horse~
Haste Comrades
for Cleveland and his men are nigh.
But rarely they escape his vengeance
As well his charger, true and tried,
The noble Roebuck knows his master
To victory or death will ride.
See him now amidst the carnage
In a shower of leaden rain.
Tis the battle of Kings' Mountain
Where bold Ferguson is slain.
Midst the awful roar of muskets
Pressing onward in his might
Inspiring fainter hearts with courage
To reach the thickest of the fight.
See him with that band of heroes -
Williams, Shelby, and Sevier
McDowell and intrepid Campbell
Men who never dream of fear
Leading where the flying bullets
Fall like hailstones all around
And the blood of many comrades
Drench in crimson streams the ground.
Now the mountain seems volcanic
As one long and sulphurous blast.
Flashing forth from base to summit
Lights the valley's misty haze.
On they press and never falter
Till the bloody work is done,
Till the foe is fairly vanquished
And the battle fought and won.
Midst the brilliant constellation
Of stars that gem our nation's sky,
Brightly shines the name of Cleveland
With a light that can not die.
Gentle peace on snowy pinion
Crown our fair Southland today
Tho late baptized in blood, we see her
Proudly marching on her way.
From the wave so dark and gory
Venus - like she hath risen now.
With a diadem of glory
Resting on her brow.
True, she hath furled her conquered
banner
With slender reverent hand
While the "Stars & Stripes" she is
lifting
Over all this sunny land,
And loyally she will uphold them
As she did in days gone by,
When the British Lion sought to capture
Yon Eagle, cleaving still the sky
For at our country's helm is standing
A Patriot not a Partisan
He knows no North or South, but equal
Rights to all he gives - a brave, true man.

By Miss Mary Cleveland
Greenville, S.C.
July 28, 1887

ALEXANDER CLEVELAND[1]

(See "The Early History of the Cleveland Family")

ALEXANDER CLEVELAND (Son of Moses "Moises" and Margaret Tickly Cleveland)/b. 1617 in Ipswich, Suffolk County, England/d. in Prince William County, VA/m. c1643 in Prince William County, VA, to Lady Elizabeth Axminster/brother of Moses Cleveland, who founded the Northern line from which President Stephen Grover Cleveland descended; emigrated before 1629 from Leicester, Laughboro County, England.

ROGER CLEVELAND[1]

(See "The Early History of the Cleveland Family")

ROGER CLEVELAND/m. to Dorcas _____ (maybe ALEXANDER)/arrived in VA before 16 Nov 1670; originally in Gloucester County, VA, later to part of Spotsylvania County that became Orange County in 1734; 1679 purchased land in Rappahannock County, VA. Children:

JOHN CLEVELAND/b. before 1678 in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, VA/m. to Mary _____/daughter possibly Elizabeth Cleveland, baptized 24 Apr 1698 in Abingdon Parish.

ELIZABETH CLEVELAND/baptized 31 Oct 1684 in Abingdon Parish.

ALEXANDER CLEVELAND+/baptized 31 Jul 1687 in Gloucester County/d. c1770 in Orange County, VA/m. c1711 to Mildred "Milly" Presley. (+ denotes more information to follow.)

ALEXANDER CLEVELAND[2]

(Roger[1])

ALEXANDER CLEVELAND/baptized 31 Jul 1687 in Gloucester County, VA/d. c1770 at Blue Run, Orange County, VA/m. c1711 in Northumberland County, VA, to

MILDRED "MILLY" PRESLEY/b. 1695 in Northumberland County/d. c1770 (within 3 days of Alexander) at Blue Run.

Children:

JEREMIAH CLEVELAND+/b. c1711/d. 1791 in Habersham County, GA/m. to Sarah Mimms(?).

ALEXANDER CLEVELAND, JR.+/baptized 25 May 1712 in Gloucester County, VA/d. 1776 in Albemarle County, VA/m. c1731 in Orange County, VA, to Margaret Doolittle.

JOHN CLEVELAND/b. 31 Jul 1714 in Gloucester or Orange County/d. Nov 1778 at Blue Run/m. 20 Apr 1734 in VA to Elizabeth Coffey.

GRACE CLEVELAND+/b. 1 Sep 1716 in Gloucester County/m. cMar 1736 in Orange County to Edward Coffey, Jr.

WILLIAM CLEVELAND+/b. 23 Feb 1718 in Gloucester County/baptized 23 Mar 1718/d. 1788 in Loudon County, VA/m. to Mary _____.

BENJAMIN CLEVELAND/b. 21 Nov 1721 in Gloucester County/baptized 28 Nov 1721/d. young.

JANE CLEVELAND+/b. 1725 in VA/d. >1760 in NC/m. c1740 in VA to Chesley Coffey.

ELIZABETH CLEVELAND+/b. Feb 1727 in Prince William County, VA/d. 1827 in Wartrace, Bedford County, TN/m. 30 Aug 1750 in Albemarle County to Rev. James Coffey.

NOTES: Various deeds indicate that Alexander, Sr., was a

landowner. He moved to Spotsylvania County, VA, prior to Feb 1734 and was in that part which became Orange County in 1734. Shortly thereafter he obtained 101 acres of land in Orange County by letters patent. He and his wife died at the Blue Run plantation of their son John within 3 days of each other. Some sources incorrectly list Bull Run instead of Blue Run.

JEREMIAH CLEVELAND[3]
(Alexander[2], Roger[1])

JEREMIAH CLEVELAND/b. c1711 in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, VA/d. 1791 in Habersham County, GA/m. possibly to
SARAH MIMMS.

Children:

JACOB CLEVELAND+/b. 6 May 1739 in Culpeper County, VA/d. 13 Jun 1789 in Elbert County, GA/bur. in Cleveland Cemetery, Elbert County, GA/m. 10 Oct 1756 in Culpeper County, VA, to Mildred "Milly" White.
REUBEN CLEVELAND+/b. 1741/m. Elizabeth _____.
NOTES: Jeremiah's birth year has been variously listed as between 1711 and 1723. He went from VA to the Carolinas, then into GA. He sold land in Franklin County, GA (Deed Bk KK, pp. 58b and 59). In GA the Clevelands were among the wealthy, cultural families that lived in the Ruckersville-Heardmont area. They were members of the Ruckersville Methodist Church and Van Creek Baptist.

Sample only! I didn't want to commit too much to disk until we're finished collecting group sheets.